1888. The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid

political developments, one and all redounds to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN, Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and

fearless in the cause of truth and right. THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as eccasion requires, and is ahead of all ition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888.

The Apprehended Scarcity of Coal. The strike of the Reading coal miners liowing as it does that of the miners of the Lehigh valley, which commenced last Sepember, reduces the regular anthracite coal supply to a little less than one-half its usual nt. Of the 82,000,000 tons mined last year, the Schuylkill field, controlled by the Reading Company, yielded nearly 12,000,000 more than 6,000,000. Should the ant strikes continue another week, they may last for months to come, and in that case consumers of anthracite coal will have to depend mainly upon what they can get from the Wilkesbarre, the Pittston, the Scranton, and other regions. The operators in these regions may, and doubtless will, increase their output to the utmost, but there is little likelihood of their being able to make up the deficiency which threatens us

Some help will also be afforded by the substitution of soft coal for anthracite wherever it can be made to advantage. This will probably occur chiefly at the West, where soft coal is abundant and cheap, and anthracite a luxury. Here at the East, too, manufacturers and steam vessels may use soft coal, but it cannot replace anthracite domestic purposes. The price of anthracite will be advanced-if it is advanced-chiefly at the expense of families, and the burden upon many of them will be heavy. It is wrong to blame the retail dealers for this. They cannot help putting up coal when coal is put up on them. The le price regulates the retail price. and there is no avoiding it.

### The Greatest Recent Contest.

The most crucial struggle between labor and capital that has been seen of late is that now going forward between the Reading Railroad Company and the miners employed in its coal mines. It surpasses in importance all other industrial contests which have been lost and won in recent years, and its result will be more decisive and more extended in its effect upon laborers and capitalists than the termination of any other past labor battle.

The strike of the Reading Railroad workmen is practically disposed of, never having been very formidable. That was, we believe, ostensibly at least, a protest of unionists against the employment of non-unionists or scabs along with them, and it represented an idea which seems to have lost somewhat of its force in the labor world. But the strike of the miners is not like the railway strikea contest of union laborers against their unmized colleagues—but is a square issue between labor and capital, in which both divisions of the laboring world are united in interest, because the result will affect them both without distinction.

The fight is over the proposition of the Reading Company to make a cut in the miners' wages, and the great numbers of those directly concerned and the preparations made beforehand afford evidence enough that the contest is appreciated by each party as one of unusual moment, and one in which the victory is bound to be signal and the defeat disastrous. Whichsoever way the Reading controversy ends, the state of other industries must stand or change in sympathy.

For several years past the great labor upheavals have not been so much for the increase of wages as for their maintenance at the unprecedented standard to which they have risen; and the culminating effort to that end is now before us in the shape of the Reading miners' strike. There is every reason for believing that employers generally so regard it, and that the working men are of the same mind.

The effect of a strikers' victory in this in stance would be, for some time at least, to keep wages where they are; and the result of lowering wages would be doubtless to broaden the area of the laboring world, and to take in a great number of those who at this moment are standing outside of its present borders as the unemployed. It is a situation of mixed blessings and evils, but no one can contemplate it without emotion or sympathy for the great mass of laborers whose good fortune is threatened with diminution.

Fewer Signs of War in Europe. Ten days ago it was almost universally believed among well-informed people in the European capitals that war between Russia and the powers united by the triple alliance would break out either in February or in June. Now the wind has changed, and the impression is gaining ground that the peace of Europe may after all be undisturbed during the present year, and that the diplomatists may manage to quietly unravel the Bul-

This renewal of confidence in the ability of the central powers to avert hostilities in eastern Europe, is due partly to the reassur-ing tenor of the official declarations made since the beginning of the year in Berlin, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth. Yet perhaps no great importance would have been attached these vague and formal utterances but newspaper of the documents employed to for the coincident publication in a German ice the Czar against BISMARCK by im-

puting to the latter a purpose of doubledealing in the Bulgarian affair. These are the letters whose existence was made known to the German Chancellor in the course of his Berlin interview with ALEXAN-DER III., and which, as subsequent investigation proved, were not written by the persons whose signatures they bore. Who were the authors of the forgeries, o by whose agency they were brought to bear upon the Czar, has not yet been divulged: indeed it is suspected that some of the persons implicated are too high placed to dread punishment or even exposure. If this surmise were well founded, we could understand why the Berlin colloquy was not more promptly followed by a restoration of cordia relations between the rulers of Germany and Russia.

Whatever may have been the causes of the delay and vaciliation evinced at St. Petersburg, the fact that the Czar ultimately fur nished the forged letters for publication im plies the collapse of the deep-laid conspiracy to embroil him in war. If further evidence vere needed, we should only have to note the amicable tenor of the subsequent allusions to Germany in the Russian official press. If we read these comments between the lines, we can see that the anti-German party must have insinuated with regard to the duplicity ascribed to BISMARCE in the forged letters, si non e vero, ben trovato. Admit that the German Chancellor, so the Moscow Panslavists doubtless urged, did not say or write the things imputed to him in these documents; at al events he thought them, and has shaped his whole foreign policy accordingly. We may probably, therefore, take for granted that the Russian newspapers would not announce the closing of the incident with such satisfaction and descant with so much unction on the value of straightforwardness, unless Bis MARCE had been at pains to convince the Czar

that the intentions attributed to him were

the opposite of those he really entertains.

The reconciliation between Germany and Russia bodes Ill to Prince FERDINAND of Coburg; and the Vienna Government, which has unquestionably been guilty of duplicity throughout the Bulgarian business, will b lucky if its anomalous and provisional rela tion to Bosnia and the Herzegovina is not made the subject of acrimonious discussion The reëstablishment of order was the pretex of Austria's temporary occupation of those provinces, and now that order is restored she may be not unreasonably expected to surrender them. It is unlikely that any such demand would have been made by Turkey, or supported by any of the great powers, had Austria carried out her ecret bargain with Russia, by virtue of which the latter was to be suffered to acquire not ostensible but virtual control of Bulgaria. That compact having been broken, the Vienna Government may at any time be sked by what title it continues to hold Bosnia, seeing the conditions contemplated by the Berlin Congress no longer exist. The question may be an awkward one to answer. view of BISMARCK's anxiety to keep the seace with Russia, and resentment at the recently uncovered plot against him, which seems to have been hatched in the HAPSBURG capital, although, of course, without the nowledge of the Austrian Prime Minister.

### The Keely Motor Suit-Information for Mr. Wilson and Other Victims.

Mr. BENNETT G. WILSON of Philadelphia nforms the world by his bill in chancery that in 1869 JOHN W. KEELY got money from him to aid in inventing his motor, under a promise that WILSON should have onehalf of the patents and proceeds; and now he complains that KEELY has got the whole. He also wants to find out what the invention is, and would like to have the court squeeze KEELY till he tells. We can give him some information that may save him and the court that trouble.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago, in the year 1874, or thereabouts, KEELY applied to the Patent Office to get a patent for his motor. Immediately afterward a person named DILL, from New Jersey, and one or two others, filed affidavits in the Patent Office telling a story similar to that now told by Mr. WILson, claiming to be entitled to a share in the patent, charging KEELY with fraud in attempting to get a patent without recognizing their rights, and protesting against the issue of such a patent. The Commissioner replied that the Patent Office could not take notice of any claim to an application unless a written assignment was produced and recorded but at the same time the Commissioner called upon Mr. KEELY to produce an operative model of his motor, and as Mr. KEELS was unable to do this, his application was rejected, and it stands rejected to this day. If Mr. WILSON will obtain access to that application, he will learn what Mr. KEELY the

represented his invention to be without the ald of a court. At that time, and for some years after ward, all applications rejected in the Patent Office were open to the public; and this par ticular application was commonly exhibited there as one of the attempted frauds with which the office is constantly beset by perpet ual motion inventors. Subsequently th office made a new rule, under which reject ed applications are only to be seen upon

the order of the applicant, and that is the present situation. When KEELY was victimizing a number of New Yorkers, the late Mr. CHARLES LAMson, who had fallen into the trap, heard of this application for a patent, and called upon KEELY for information. He denied that he ever had applied for a patent at all but Mr. Lamson, being furnished with accurate knowledge on the subject, easily made him understand that an explanation was necessary. KEELY then admitted that he and applied for such a patent, but told Mr. Lamson that he had purposely kept his secret out of the application; and that secre

was the one he was then working up for the benefit of Mr. Lamson and his friends. Of course, Mr. KEELY won't give any order o have copies of this application furnished to Mr. Wilson, or any other of his victims but a subpoena in a suit would no doub

# The Increased Demand for Money.

bring it out.

The stagnation in the money market which prevailed until about eighteen months ago, has since that period been succeeded by great activity, and by higher rates of interest. The surplus reserve of the banks of this city, which in July, 1885, was over \$60, 000,000, had diminished in July, 1886, to a little over \$10,000,000, and at times it has been much less. At present it is only about \$12,000,000 although the total of bank loans, which in July, 1886, was about \$865, 000,000, now stands at about \$356,000,000. This is in spite of large importations of gold, and of a very considerable increase of circulating medium in the shape of silver dollars and silver certificates, the amount of which in the hands of the people is now nearly \$100. 000,000 greater than it was on July 1, 1886. while the national bank notes in circulation are only \$40,000,000 less than they were then The cause of this increased demand for the medium of exchange is primarily the general revival of business all over the

country, and more especially the increased

activity of railroad building and of land peculations in the South and West. The niness of trade, produced by the stendy fall in prices, which had prevailed ever since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, came to an end in 1886 with the cessation of that fall. The tide turned about that time, and prices since then have risen not very much, to be sure, but enough to encourage dealers to buy and hold various staple commodities, which until then they bought only from day to day. The general market being bare of supplies, this revival of confidence led to larger purchases by retailers, and our wholesale and jobbing merchants have thus been kept busy in filling orders. Naturally, more money was required for these transac tions, and this alone would have sufficed to put up the rates of interest. When to this demand we add the building of some 13,000 miles of railroads in a single year, and the negotiation of the bonds issued to pay for them, as well as the great expansion of the industries of the South, and the speculation in town lots and farm lands, which has extended even to California, it is rather surprising that the scarcity of money is not more severe than it is.

### The Saturday Half Holiday.

We most cordially second Bank Superintendent Paine's recommendation to restrict the operation of the Saturday Half-Holiday act to the months of July and August.

At present Saturday is, for business purposes, practically a whole holiday. Banka and other financial institutions are seriously inconvenienced by it, and the whole people of the State are handlcapped in their competition with those of other States by the loss of one-sixth of their working time.

The idea which gave rise to the passage of the act was a good one. There is no doubt that the tendency of civilization is toward fewer hours of work and more of recreation. Any custom or law which recognizes this tendency, and seeks to promote it, deserves commendation. But the destruction of an entire day overshoots the mark. It would he better to distribute the extra leisure time over the whole six working days and make each day a little shorter. In fact, every man can do that for himself if he wishes. .

The Saturday Half Holiday must go.

### Amend the Auction Law.

The Legislature ought to amend the Auction law at once. It is impossible to hold public picture sales successfully in the daytime, and the enforcement of that clause of the existing law which prohibits the sale after dark of anything except prints and books, is oppressive and injurious. All that is required is a simple amendment providing that oil paintings and other works of art which have been publicly exhibited and advertised may be sold at auction at times other than within the limit of sunrise and sunset.

There has been some talk of repealing the Auction law, and instituting a new measure in its place. This is wholly unnecessary, and would involve a serious loss of time. The public auction sales of works of art furnish agreeable evening entertainments, and have been greatly missed this winter.

We have the same kind of record from South Carolina for the past year as we had for previous years. The revenues of the Palmetto State from agriculture, manufactures, and mines have been nearly twice as great under free labor as they were under slavery. The record of all the other Southern States is similar in this respect to that of South Carolina. The statistics are satisfactory to those who believe that labor is most productive when it is free.

There seems very little more likelihood of fight hotwoon Knisors WILLIAM and ALEX-ANDER than between Pugilists MITCHELL and SULLIVAN. The Peace Society is ahead at pres

No wonder that there is among the com mon people of Europe a widespread belief in the abounding wealth of the United States. when the New York Postmaster shows the veri fication receipts from London for 18,000 separate remittances by money orders sent from this country during the fortnight before Christmas. Most of them, we are told, were gifts to the old folks at home. It is a golden volume of life that gladdens tens of thousands of humble omes, and which reaches its flood tide at th oliday season. No wonder that, in view of it millions of subjects of the monarchs of Europe ook forward with eagerness to the day when they shall set foot on the shores of America.

The subjoined letter is submitted to us with the earnest request that we should settle a dispute; and this the writer insists upon because, as he says, a bet has been made:

"Bin: Your editorial of yesterday in regard to 'Christianity Abolishing War' has led to a further disc of the subject between a friend of mine and myself. My friend expressed a firm belief that science is destined to abolish war: meaning by this that in course of time such efficacious weapons will be invented as to render wars practically impossible, and he instanced the power of electricity, the use of which may possibly be so devel oped as to annihilate entire armies on their approach a pertain lines. I disagreed with him on the gre science and invention being unlimited, one of the bellig erents may always have some advantage over the other and that a perfect neutralization of forces can bardly be expected. But, on the other hand, I claimed that if er war should be abolished at all it will be the resul f the advanced intelligence and moral standard of man-ind, when the mere idea of shedding his follow man's slood shall be repugnant to the feelings of man, and all

disputes shall be settled by arbitration "Neither of us yielding in his views thus expressed, we decided to appeal to Tux Sur for its light, and to say who took the sounder view of the question; also whether the number of people killed in war is decreasing with the nurs scientific means of war. Respectfully yours, "New York, Dec. 26." S. B. WRINSTEIN."

We respectfully decline to render any decision upon the subject, and we declare of the bet of Mr. WEINSTEIN and his crony. Differences of judgment respecting Chris

tianity, humanity, and science ought not to be

made the subject of betting or of any form of gambling chance. Besides, how is it possible to decide positively a matter of mere opinion? A dispute re garding facts may be determined by the de cision of experts who know precisely how the facts stand; but such a controversy as Mr. WEINSTEIN submits, is, we think beyond the

# possibility of an authoritative settlement. Each child was given a basket to take home in which were a loaf of bread, a warm garment, a picture book, a box of candy. Each girl was given a doll and each boy a knife.—Bosion Datiy Advertiser.

What hope is there for humanity when such language is used by a cultured journal of Boston. founded by NATHAN HALE, and living in the full blaze of Harvard light? "Each child was given!" "Each girl was given!" Faugh.

The first crematory erected in the United States was in Pennsylvania, the next was in New York, and now Massachusetts is to have one. But still, though the advocates of crema tion have been busy for nearly twenty years. more than ninety-nine per cent, of the people prefer the old method of burial. Prof. ADLER was one of the early apostles of cremation, but the evidence does not lead us to believe that many of the members of the Society of Ethical Culture favor it practically.

Mayor CHAPIN has already begun to re trench. He has given up his privilege of officiating at marriages at the Brooklyn City Hall and saluting the bonny brides.

Instead of "Let Her Go, Gallagher." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Four of the boys of this "village." all good Republicans, but haters of Mugwumps in lieu of the slang phrase, "Let her go, Gallagher," have adopted that of "Move on, Fulling;"

COSTA RICA'S BOUNDARY.

The Nature of the Bispute Submitted to President Cloveland for Arbitration,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The question referred to the decision of the United States Government by the concurrent action of Costa Rica and Nicaragua is not, properly speaking. one of international frontier, but of treaty validity. The underlying subject of controversy is, of course, the boundary line between tho two republics; but the single point before Mr. Cleveland is whether the treaty of 1858 is binding agreement. Should it so be held, the boundary dispute will thereby of necessity be determined in accordance with the theory of the Government of San José; but if held to be invalid, as the Nicaraguan Government contends, then the boundary dispute again an open one, to be submitted to some arbiter, possibly the Spanish Government, for decision on grounds outside of the treaty of

What gives the question a special interest to

this country, in addition to the selection of the

President as umpire, is that the disputed terri-

tory is directly on the line of the proposed

tory is directly on the line of the proposed Nicaragua Canal; and the present decision must have an effect upon legislation for the prosecution of that work, and of the various subsidiary enterprises which will naturally spring up in that region upon its completion.

The treaty of San José was signed at that place April 15, 1858, ratified at kilvas eleven days later, and acted upon by the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua on the 28th of May, this body happening at that time to be in session, and possessed of absolute powers. The Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua was then engaged in draiting and adopting a Constitution, and secens to have conforred upon the executive authority of Nicaragua the right to ratify the treaty made at San José. That document traced the boundary line of the two republies, giving Costa Rica jurisdiction up to the right bank of the San Juan, with the privilege of navigating that river. The validity of this treaty was first disputed, according to the Costa Rican claim, in 1872 fourteen years after its negotiation, and solely from the fact that the projected cannil across the Isthmus at the point in question made it desirable for her to claim sovereignty over the line contemplated for this important waterway between the two oceans.

Nicaragua rests her argument that the alleged treaty is null and void largely on the peculiar condition of her own country at the time the treaty was made and immediately previous. It was, in fact, a period of civil war, varied and controlled by fillousterism. The domestic hostilities broke out in the year 1835 between the Liberals and Conservatives, and during their progress the services of the celebrated Col. William Walker were called upon the established himself in Nicaragua, and the republic was in a constant state of turmoli. Nicaragua claims that, while it is true that the international cannil project caused the determination of the boundary to assume a degree of practical importance which it had never possessed, before, there is no ground for assuming th Nicaragua Canal; and the present decisio must have an effect upon legislation for the

### A Southern Man's Opinions.

MAYNESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 80 .- My sub scription to THE WEERLY SUN will expire, according to notice sent by postal card, on the 28th inst. So you will herein find postal money order for \$1 to renew my subscription to THE WEEELY SUN for another year.

I was glad that President Cleveland was so

cordially received by the people while visiting the different sections of our great and beloved country. I felt some apprehension for him. fearing that he might meet the fate of President Garfield, for I looked upon Gen. Fair child's language in regard to him for ordering the return of the Confederate flags, and the excitement it created, as not far removed from an invitation to have him assassinated; and.

an invitation to have him assassinated; and, for one, think we have had enough of that for a Democratic-Republican people. I think whover is legally elected to be our President, be he Democrat or Republican, every American citizen ought to feel and consider himself as a body guard to him; that every respect ought to be shown him as President; for if he does wrong, he can be legally removed or not reclected when his term expires.

The war of the rebellion proved very unfortunate and disastrous to us, it is true; but it showed fully what a people we are, and I am glad you can appreciate us. What bravery suffering, and endurance we showed through the trials of a four years, war—a war that made Gen. Grant the guest of the world, and opened to him the courts and palaces of kings, emberors, and potentates wherever he went, in nonor of the principle of defending and protecting established government by putting down rebellion at any cost.

Wishing you a merry Christmas, I am yours, very respectfully and truly. J. N. Benness.

# The Eads Ship Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4 .- Ex-Congressman Alexander Cochran passed through here last night on his way to Washington. Mr. Cochran s solicitor for the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Company. Hesaid: "Col. Andrews will shortly leave for England to get capitalists in that country to invest in the ship railway stock. The company will be run under the present charter, which we obtained from New York State. Fifty million dollars will be required to build the road. We find we cannot raise it all in this country, so Col. Andrews is going to make an effort to do so in England."

# They Want the Tariff Kept on Wool.

St. Louis, Jan. 4 .- C. J. Burbank of Fort McKavitt, Texas, is on his way to Washingto representing the wool interests of six countles He says President Cleveland's message means the practical destruction of sheep husbandry, and though the residents of these counties are Democrate, they are also protectionists, and they expect and will get the assistance of Representatives Crain and Sayres, and he hopes others. The district he represents produces 3,000,000 pounds of wood annually. Western Texas will send a wool delegation to Congress soon.

# The Marriand Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—The General Assembly of Maryland was organized to-day by the election of George Peter of Montgomery as President of the Senate, and George M. Upshur of Worcester as Speaker of the House of Dele of Worcester as Speaker of the House of Dele-gates. Gov. Lloyd's message was sent in this afternoon. He reports a balance in the Treas-ury at the end of the fiscal year of \$682.023.20. He advises a revision of the election laws. The militle is in better condition than formerly, He advises the State to hold on to its Balti-more and Ohio stock, and suggests the reor-ganization of the Chancake and Ohio Canal; also the continuance of the Susquehanna and Tidewater canals.

# The Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Jan. 4 .- The Legislature convened to-day, and it was the quietest opening for many years. In the Senate, Halsey J. Boardman received 87 votes for President, and was declared elected. He made a short address urging a short session. The House elected Charies J. Noyea as Epeaker and Edward Mc-Laughlin as Clork. Senator Wilson to be Renominated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 4 .- It is expected that the Legislature, which meets on Jan. 9, will renominate the Hon. J. F. Wilson for the Senate after little contest. The only prominent candidate against him is ex-Congressman Hepburn, but he cannot unite Wilson's opponents, and the probability is that there will be no change in lowa's Senatorial delegation.

WACO, Texas, Jan. 4.-Eleven armed men on Sonday night rode up to the house of West Erath, co ored, near West Station, and left orders for him to isave the county within ten days or suffer the consequences. The same night in the same neighborhood the wire fence surrounding 100 acres belonging to Jake Gaks and Bill Erath, both colored, was cut entirely down. The negroes had just finished paying for the land, and were fencing it for colitivation this year. They are all industrious, hard-working negroes.

### Mme, Janauscheh's 820,000 Suit. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day Mms. Janauschek gave her test

mony in her suit against Henry Buil, Jr., of Newport, for Suitable damages, caused by a fail down the stairs lead-ing from an unlighted corridor in the Perry Bouse. The Jury viewed the premises yesterday, and testimony is in progress to-day.

Black Gems. From Puck. Driver (to merchant)-Where'll ye have this WAS ANYBODY BRIBED?

Tencher Mandeville Ferced to Tell the Grand Jury What He Knew. School Teacher William B. Mandeville, who s believed to be the man who furnished the information on which Lawyer Foster L. Backus made his charges of bribe receiving agains members of the Brooklyn Board of Education efused to answer certain questions before the Grand Jury yesterday. The Grand Jury re-turned into the Court of Sessions and pre-

sented to Judge Moore the questions which had been propounded. Judge Moore said: "It is unnecessary for me to say anything which would disclose the nature of the questions to the public. As to you, Mr. Mandeville you give no good reason why you should not

answer. You will now return to the Grand Jury room and answer these questions or I will send you to isl."

Mr. Mandeville sgain appeared before the Grand Jury and Mr. Backus was also recalled. The Grand Jury will make a presentment in the matter this morning. Opinions are divided as to whether it will hit Mr. Backus and Mr. Mandeville or members of the Board of Education. Mr. Mandeville is said to have been greatly affected by the decision of Judge Moore that he must answer the questions. It is conjectured that his answers would either show that he had been retailing baseless goes ip or would make him very powerful enemies in the Board, and thus endanger his place as a school principal. That he answered the questions is inferred from the fact that he was not arraigned for contempt.

### M'KANE SHOWS FIGHT.

He is Making an Appeal for Vindication by

Supervisor John Y. McKane, who has been so severely disciplined by the Democratic General Committee of Kings county for disloyalty at the late election, does not intend to let go his grip on the voters in Gravesend or to go into even temporary political retirement. At a largely attended meeting of the town association which bears his name on Tuesday night, the action of the General Committee was deporting Mr. Tallmadge, the Republican candidate for Assembly, in preference to Mr. Bonedict, the regular Democratic nominee. It was also resolved to stick by the Gravesend boss through thick and thin, and arrangements have been made for a mass meeting in the Town Hall next Tuesday night to give him till further vindication. Town Hall next Tuesday night to give him still further vindication. Assemblyman Tall-modge and McKane dined together yesterday. Cornellus Ferguson, who played the rôle of political traitor in New Utrecht and received similar medicine to that administered to Mc-Kane, has braced himself up by the example of the latter, and now declares that he will remain in the party and seek restoration to the Gen-eral Committee.

### INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Judge Maurice J. Power remarked yesterday that the check sent by the late Daniel-Manning to Col. Fellows during the heat of the last campaign was for \$100, no \$50. as has been printed. The letter expressed the writer's regret that the check wasn't for ten times the amount sent. The letter and check will be photographed, so that other friends of Col. Vellows can have a me mento of the unfilmching loyalty of that sterling Demo

It came from sound authority yesterday that Emanuel Hart, Surveyor of the Port in Buchanan's time, will be the Democrat selected to fill the goloshes vacated by Col. Treichel as disbursing agent in the Auditor's depart ment of the Custom House. The place is worth \$3,500 s

year to the incumbent. The persistent idiocy of some men who apparently think a jug of rum is their fondest friend was seen in front of French's Hotel at midnight on Tuesday. A smart wind was whistling through the telegraph wire overhead, and sharp gusts buffeted a well-di the wind and the rom he had guzzled, nodded and swayed if not gracefully certainly very emphatically Yet that individual was heard to rip out that he wouldn't move until he had lighted his stub. Pulling out a well-filled match safe he began the task. The matches fashed and went out. The tired one stuck to the job After fifteen minutes his supply of matches was ex. hausted. There was a liberal application of profanity during the performance. The matches all gone, the tired one raised his head with an effort, stopped a stranger with a lighted cikar, secured his light, triumph antly congratulated himself on his firmness in not stir ring a step until he had lighted the stub, and laboriously

sailed on toward the bridge entrance. Edward Howland, who was editor of the wild Robe mian organ in this city, the Saturday Press, as far back as 1850, has been leading the life of an honest farmer over in New Jersey for years past. He possesses a li-brary of old and rare Freuch books, which occupies more of his time than his agricultural duties. Last year e was interested in the establishment of the collpera tive colony at Topolobampo, in Mexico, which has come togrief. Nearly all his wild Bohemian comrades of the Saturday Press, the, merry career of which was short, have passed to their last bourne.

The dark and curly locks that used to decorate the head of George Frankensiein, the artist, have turned gray, but he still moves around as lightly and cheerly as he did in his younger years. He has always been a far more lenient critic of his fellow artists than was his talented eider brother John, who once published a vas adorned with this motto: "American painters, ah!

American sculptors, bah!" Mr. David Nelson, the colored sentinel who is seen by every visitor to Postmaster Pearson in the Post Office, has served as an aide-de-camp for nearly twenty years to the Postmasters of New York. He knows all the pe litical leaders of the city and the county, and compre-bends the relative importance of every man who passes his desk on the way to headquarters. He was once in the service of Henry J. Raymond on the Times, and was subsequently the special protege of Thuriow Weed, who was desirous that he abould enter West Point. Senator onkling and many other distinguished men are among is friends. He is an incorrigible bachelor whom no charmer has been able to subdue. A shrawder observ is not to be found within the walls of the Post Office, and, moreover, he is a man of property. His life from the time of his boyhood in North Carolina has been full

In one of the most popular plays of the season the audience is moved by the tale of the death of a tramp who has stolen a ride under a l'uliman car. This is based on fact. Even out on the plains one of the dutie of the brakemen is to see that no trains are riding on the trucks, and after nightfull they seldom look without finding at least one such deadhead passenger. These railroad tramps go to and fro and up and down the cor tinent to whatever place is attracting attention by reason of any celebration or excitement of any sort. They ride with sponges tied in their mouths, and each is scated on a board resting on the brake rod. Rather than be dislodged in the wilderness, they frequently fight the brakemen. They often pay for their folly with their lives. Dazed with sleep or numbed with cold, they

fall from their perches under the wheels. The toy makers brought out a lot of bob sleds for the one toy makers brought out a lot of bob sieds for the boys this Christman but no true bobber would dars to risk his life on one of those siender little things on a steep hill. To go fast and be safe at the same time, th bobs of to-day in such places as Albany. Burlington, and the Massachusetts towns are often built to weigh almost a ton, and then that weight is doubled with a ballast of ron. These sleds are so strong-that it is calculated that if one of them ran into an ordinary brick house squared at full speed it would go through at least the first walt.

A visit to the Lenox Library is incomplete if not made under the direction of George Moore, the curator, and a well-seasoned bibliophilist, who can tell more about the early editions of the Bible, and of Shakespears, and of hermit millionaire, who built, stocked, and endowed the noble library bearing his name that he bequeathed t the people of New York, and which is now open to the

> The Last Political Anngram. From the Washington Critte. CleveLand, BlainE, EvarTs, Hawley, ShErman, Harkison, Morrison. InGalla, Allison, CarLisle, Hill, Yoraker, Gorman,

### More Innocent Diversion TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An edi-

THE BUN-Sir: An editorial map be an "Ideal Riot." in that it not infrequent by shows all the characteristics of a riot except blood shed. If chesinuta like "nine thumpe" and "ideal riot," are to be offered for cracking, let me get in an oil A. S. Crasmann, Md. Jan. 3.

The Gas with a To in It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you. order to settle a depute, say which of these notions in correctly worded:
All union men ought got shaved here.
All union men ought to get shaved here
Y. Parison.

THE PIGEON HOLED CASES.

District Attorney Fellows Proposes to Clear Up Things as far as Maybo.

District Attorney Fellows yesterday appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Parker, Jerome, Forster, Macdona, and Dawon to constitute a bureau for the purpose of expediting the trial of cases in the General Sessions, and Deputies Grosse and Hartman to work up the back cases accumulated from Judge Martine's jurisdiction. "It must be said for Judge Martine," Col. Fellows said, "that he had five or six cases which absorbed the time and attention of the office. The accumulation of old cases, I believe, will be relieved by the trial bureau and by the work of Mr. Hartman and Mr. Grosse. Mr. Hartman and Mr. Gross will begin at the recent cases and work backward into the heap of indictments. To begin t the other end of the pile would rather hinder than expedite matters, as cases are best disposed of when they are fresh. As to Mayor

than expedite matters, as cases are best disposed of when they are fresh. As to Mayor Hewitt's letter of last Monday, concerning taking up bal cases, I think a sufficient answer is that to-day we have had four ball cases in the courts and have got convictions.

"But the main reliance on clearing out the pigeonholes will be the trial bureau. Assistant District Attorneys have herotofore had only twenty-four hours preparation, and that could not be a real preparation. It was only a knowledge of the cases that would be on the calender, the names of the defendant and countialmant, and the names of witnesses. Whether witnesses would testify for the prosecution or not the prosecuting officer could notell. Now the business will be conducted like that in a lawyer's private office. The young men will be given several cases each day to examine into separately as to questions of law and fact, with power to summon and examine witnesses. Cases which will not pan out will be so reported to me, and I shall so report to the Grand Jury. Cases which are to be tried will be conducted in court with some knowledge of what the prosecution has a hope of proving. We crecive forty new cases day in the office. The Building Superintendent in the Department of Public Works was with me today, and work will be begun immediately. When the Judges vacate their rooms on the top floor, and take their new rooms on the first floor. I shall have more room for the deputies to work in the trial bureau. There will also be a library in the basement."

"Is there any prospect of Sharp's speedy trial?"

"It feculd try any of the boodle cases now I

"If I could try any of the boodle cases now I should prefer to try Sharp ilrat, because he has been convicted, and because the new trial was granted on points of law. But it is impossible to proceed with any of those cases immediately, chiefly because Mr. Semule and myself are the only officials who are prepared to try them, and Mr. Semple and I will have to arrue the O'Nell case before the Court of Appeals very soon. If I should make up my mind to immediately try Cleary, for instance, I could not have the power to do it. Some newspapers are scolding me for not proceeding immediately with the boodle cases, but I think I should not be judged in advance for my official conduct. I am inclined to push the Sharp case. It is first on the slate."

### BISHOP OFARRELL ROBBED.

Burgiars Enter the Room where he is Sleep-ing, but Do Not Awake Him.

Burglars got into the residence of Bishop Michael J. O'Farrell in Newark last night, It is next to that of Vicar-General Smith, and it adjoins St. Mary's Cathodral, in Warren street. The thieves passed through the Vicar-General's house in getting into that of the Bishop, taking nothing, however, belonging to the Vicar-General but a bottle of wine, which they emptied. In the Bishop's house they searched emptled. In the Bishop's house they searched several apartments, and then, having found nothing which they cared to take, they entered a room in which he lay sleeping. Their movements must have been quiet indeed, for the Bishop is not a heavy sleeper. He heard nothing. The burglars opened his dressing case and stole a gold watch and chain, a large pectoral cross, studded with rubles and diamonds, and two valuable amethyst rings, in one of which was a small cross of minute diamonds. Vicar-General Smith is the possessor of more valuables than the Bishop, but he keeps them locked up in a safe, which accounts for the fact that the burglars got no jowelry in his house.

## OUR FISHERMEN'S RIGHTS.

Besolutions Adopted at a Great Meeting In Philadelphia on Tuesday. Whereas, 1, The rights of American fishermen have been denied, and the lawful prosecu-tion of their industry hindered for years past by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada

and

Whereas, 2, The proposals stated to have been
made by the British and Canadian Governments for the settlement of the fisheries question imperil the very existence of our lisheries;
therefore

Resolved, 1, That the hardy fishermen of our

Resolved, 1. That the hardy fishermen of our Eastern States, who have served the country in a laborious industry in peace and defended it in war, are entitled to the protection our laws extend to them and also to the sympathy of every patriotic American in their present struggle for their rights.

Resolved, 2. That as long as Canada and Newfoundland deny to our fishermen in their ports any of the ordinary privileges belonging by international law or usage to the vessels of friendly nations the United States should refuse all such privileges in American ports to the vessels of those two colonies. the vessels of those two colonies.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, 3. That we call upon the National Executive to apply to the settlement of the fisheries question the penceful exercise of the powers vested in it by the Forty-ninth Congress for this numbers.

eries question the peaceful exercise of the powers vested in it by the Forly-ninth Congress for this purpose.

Resolved, 4. That we protest against any restablishment of one-sided reciprocity with Canada, such as existed in the years 1854-1837, and against any proposal to admit Canadian fish or other products free of duty to the markets of this country. And whereas, Canada now imposes upon sait fish caught by our fishermon an import duty of two cents per pound, and upon fresh fish three-fourths of a cent per pound, while our import duty on sait fish caught by Canadian fishermen is at the inadequate rate of one cent per pound, and their fresh fish enters our ports free of duty.

Hesolved, 5. That the duty upon Canadian sait fish be raised as promptly as possible to at least three-fourths of a cent a pound should be levied upon their fresh fish.

Hesolved, 6. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency, the President of the United States, to the honorable Secretary of State, to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, to the Governors of each of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania.

and Representatives from Pennsylvania

### Gov. Marmaduke and the New York Footund From the Missouri Republican.

New York, Jam. I.—Speaking of the late Gov. Marmaduke calls to mind a story of one of his experiences during a recent visit to New York. He was in the vicinity of Washington square, late at night, on his way to catch a street car to return to the St. James Hotel, where he was stopping. In going along in a very dark portion of the street he was accosted by a man who inquired the time of night. Unsuspecting as he was, he took his watch from his pecket, and, handing it to the man, said:

"Look for yourself: I'm near-sighted."

The man looked at Gov. Marmaduke in astenishment, and then, catching a good look at his face, said:

"Look for yourself: I'm near-sighted."

The wan looked at Gov. Marmaduke in astenishment, and then, catching a good look at his face, said:

"The overnor was greatly puzzled to know who it was, but before he had time to inquire the man hurried out into the darkness. Some time after this a detective recalled this incident to the Governor, and told him the man had stopped him with the intention of stending his watch, but he was surprised at the Governor handing it to him, and concluded that Marmaduke suspected the man's game, and delivered up the watch so recally in order to prevent being knocked down, and then shoot the thief as he made off. While hesitating what to do he recognized the Governor as a person who had pardoned him. The thief was arrested that very night, and after being convicted for robbing a man lie tout the detective of the experience he had had with the Governor.

# Pulitzer's Elsiculous Work.

From the Washington Star. The pictorial department of the New York The pictorial department of the New York World this morning, in its portrayal of the New Year festivities of the White House, has things a little mixed. M. de Roustan, the French Minister, figures in his full diplomate regulars. Soussa, Leader of Marine Band," while Prof. Soussa's distinguished countenance and tribiant regimentals fill the space marked for "The French Minister." Inspector-teneral Baird faces the reader in the character of "Adjutant-General Drum," and "Mrs. Victoria West" adorns the bottom of a column.

### Tight Lucing Kills a Negra Dude. From the Indianapolis Sentinel

RUSHVILLE, Jan. 2.—Rather a singular and sudden death occurred here a few days ago from the effects of overexertion in a colored ballroom. William Fry (codored) was said to wear a corset tightly inced on site a occasions, and while causing site and and foil once or twice, causing internal injuries which caused his death in less than forty-eight hours, it's was buried yesterday.

# Touth from the Audience.

Prom Life.
Temperance Lecturer (lowering his voice im-reasively)—do into our American gie paiaces, and what to you find: pressively)—Go into our American gin palaces, and what do you find ! Husky Voice (promptly)—Somebody willing to drink with you

FISH COMMISSIONE

Summary of the Year's

REPORT

Propagation and Protection The Fish Commissioners met resterday, and their sixteenth annual report was presented. It says that the work during the past year has been prosperous; hatching stations were maintained at an expense of \$26,000 at Caledonia, Cold Spring Harbor, Adirondack, Clayton, and Fulton Chain. These are owned by the State, except at Clayton and Fulton Chain. The artificial multiplication of muscalonge has not yet given assured results. Further knowledge of the habits of that fish is necessary. The shad catch in the Hudson River was larger last year than any year since 1880. The total catch was 1,568,634. In addition to the increase in number, the size and fine flavor are noticeable. The law passed at the last session of the Legislature requiring that shal nots be taken up one day in a week,

that shall note be taken up one day in a week, to allow a free run to the spawning grounds, is of no avail, as it benefits only the lower river netters. At the Adirondack station nearly 1,000,000 fry trout were natched and rianted. Fifteen thousand of these were landlocked salmen. The trial proves that this fish will thrive in Adirondack waters. At Cold Spring Barbor the salt water keelities enable them to raise lobsters and tonecods in abundance.

The work of the game and fish protectors was greater than any provious year. In Hamilton county, indictments were found by the Grand Jury against residents of the county for viciation of the game laws. This was before thought impossible. The greatest difficulty oncountored is the lax public sentiment that prevails in some centres, Jurors disregard their oaths and prosecuting attorneys do not perform their duty.

The report dwells at length on the neglect, wifful or otherwise, of the District Attorney and Grand Jury of Otsego county.

The Commissioners recommend the restoration of the "six-weeks trout law" that the "lobster law," which forbade the sale of infant lobsters, should be refeased, and that the game laws be codified.

The Commission will need \$40,000 for the work of the coming year.

The Commission will need \$40,000 for the work of the coming year,

THE MAYOR ON TRADES UNIONS.

He Thinks they are Beneficial and Will in Time Obvinte Strikes and Boycotts.

Mayor Hewitt yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Henry Thornton of 878 Halsey street. Brooklyn, replying to a letter from Mr. Thornton commending the Mayor's opinions as expressed in his speech at the dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation. In his reply Mayor Hewitt says:

Board of Trade and Transportation. In his reply hiavor Hewitt says:

"I have repeatedly expressed the opinion that organization is necessary both for employers and employees; that they consuit their duty and their interests alike by forming unions. It would be a great misfortune if they were broken up, and in the future I think that strikes and boycotts will cease to exist, because the organizations will through proper agencies either sottle or arbitrate their differences without resort to extreme measures. This has been the course of progress in Great Britain, and I think it will ultimately result in the same way in this country. But in the mean while any attempt of the organizations, either of employer or employees, to interfere with those great duties which concern the existence of large communities must be met by resistance and punishment.

"In the case which you put to me, that of manufacturers who will not pay the current rate of waxes, I should recommend resistance on the part of the workmen, through union, and, If necessary, through the aid of other unions of workmen. It is exceedingly desirable that the standard of waxes paid to workmen should be as high as possible, and all efforts to raise the rate of waxes, without interfering with the rights of the individual workman, are to be encouraged by right-minded men."

### SUNBEAMS.

-At a sale of autographs in Berlin remarks, while Sarah Bernhardt's brought 200 marks. -At the mouth of the Congo there is a emarkable submarine valley. Just at the month of the river it is 1,452 feet deep, and it can be distinctly

-Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, said to be Americans, have been travelling for three months through Europe on a tricycle, and they say their joint expenses are only \$4.25 a day, sight seeing expenses included -The oldest arm chair in the world is the throne of Queen Hatafu, who flourished in Egypt 1,600

years B. C. It is made of ebony and is beautifully carved. It is now one of the most recent treasure the British Museum. -Five Paris firemen on a lark cantured a untryman's wagon load of hay on a public street, and fter turning somersanits, and going through other athetic exercises upon it, began to throw the bundles of

hav at one another and at others. The police arrived about this time and ended the fun.

—Albert Steele, a music hall singer, who had been in the business for thirty years and was a utility man when Irving and Toole were serving in the same capacity, was a witness a short time are in a court in London. As he left the stand, after reco

-An Englishman visited the tower of the Cathedral at Cordova with a gypsy guide. Two shots were heard, and the Englishman came down with blood on his clothes. The dead body of the gypsy was found at the top of the tower, and the Englishman was arrested; but his story that he was attacked by the guide and shot him in self-defence was accepted, and he was released.

-A Chicago dealer in furnishing goods for

mon recently received as a sample a made-up four-in-hand scarf of rattlesnake skin. The tip rattle—the button—was set in the scarf as a pin, and the general effect was remarkable. The skin glistened, the coars changing with every movement. This affair was sent from Texas by a man who wants to supply the with rattlesnake scarfs, and thinks the supply of Texas ratticanakes is large enough to warrant the undertaking. -Here's a suggestion in a South Carolina newspaper that ought to move the heart and pocketbook of any man who has a particle of manhood and gentility in him: "Some of our subscribers owe us for two years. Some for three. In the stringent times of the past twelve months our manhood and gentility have

forbidden us to trouble any of our subscribers. At present the matter is different. Money is tolerably plentiful. And new the manhood and gentility should be on the other side. And it will be. We need say no more." -I'wo young men recently found on the thore of Ipswich Neck several silver coins bearing date of 1842. Then it was remembered that a Spanish ship went schore there in 1845 with a quantity of coin on board. other tradition says has never been recovered. Consequently, treasure hunters turned out in force after the one men's find was reported, and the shore was thoroughly turned up. Nothing was found but a few rusty hinges, which gave rise to the belief that there had been real chest of silver, that it had rotted, and that the

few pieces found belonged to it.

—Prenching the Gospel is not child's play to Parson hanton of Maine. During his seven years' missionary work in the State he has preached in suxy different towns and travelled thousands of miles on foot. The Ellsworth American has this paragraph about the parson: "The Rev. Mr. Nanton started from Penobeost for Searsport, a distance of some fifteen miles, on foot, funday morning, at D o'clock, in deep mad, and dense

for and darkness. He had a long day's journey before him, but he is plucky and an experienced pedestrian." -On the day of the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists, as the fast mail on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was rubbing through Missouri, a man rushed out ahead of the locomotive franticly waving red lantern. The train was brought to a sudden stand-still and the anxious engineer and conductor cagerly asked what the trouble was. "I heard," said the man, who was a sixty year-old trative. "that the Anarchists Ind blow up the Cheago jail. Where's the newsboy? I want to see him. The old man didn't see the newsboy, and dain't get a juster. He did get off the track very suddenly, and also heard very vigorous language.

-The fact that fifteen to twenty-five steamers a mouth are now arriving at the mouth of the Congo, idearrates the growth of commerce in that region since Stanley showed the importance of the great river. One uses a steamer has a ready ascended the river to Boms, fifty miles from the sea, and the best channels are being marked by buoys, so that deep-draught vessels may safely mavigate the lower river. Little hotels for the entertainment of travellers have been built at Bapana and Boma. One reason why the whites on the lower river enjoy for better health than formerly is said to be because they have discarded cannel meats and now raths their own beef. Cattle thrive fire's at Boma, and takes a steer every three days to feed the whites who

are now living at that station. -A good story of old days in Massachuactts has recently been published. In one of the churches in the castern part of the State a bass viol was procured to help the choir. One summer sunday, while the parson was in the middle of the sermon, a big bull got out of his was in the imitation of the sermon, a big bull got out of his pasture and came swaggering down the road, growling as he came. The miniator heard the low bellow, and looking up toward the singers seems with a grave face he said: "I would thank the musicians not to tune during retrieval time it armoys are sery much." The choir was comprised, but mathing was said. Fretty soon the bull gave another gramphic, and there is a the parson was mad, its storaged short, and hours directly at the base violes He stopped short and looking directly at the bas viol

player said: "I now particularly request Mr. I.— that he will not tune his instrument while I am preaching." This was more than the fiddler could stand. Popping up in his seat he snapped out, "I isn't me parson, it isn't me. It's that d-d-darned old town built".